

RECORDS OF VICTORIAN BOTANISTS.

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(Communicated by Prof. A. J. Ewart, D.Sc.)

(Read before the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, 12th Oct., 1908.)

IN the following records I have used the term "botanist" in a somewhat wide sense, having included collectors of note whether they described their finds or not, notable horticulturists, and, in my general list (5) botanists who have described Australian plants whether they visited this land or not. I have included no living man so far as I am aware. Some notes on South Australian botanists will be found in 4, of New South Wales ones in 5, and I am taking steps to publish my notes on the botanists of other Australian States in their respective States. It will be seen how imperfect is the record of some who have worked amongst us and who have not been very long removed by the hand of death.

Records of departed botanists form a branch of Australian history of practical value to working botanists. They afford a guide to their published works and indicate where their observations were made. The lists of species named after the various botanists and collectors are valuable (so I have often found) for tracing particulars of botanical journeys, biographical notes, and other useful information.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY QUOTED.

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4. MAIDEN, J. H. Address of the President, Section D, Biology, Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, Adelaide Meeting, 1907. Contains biographical notices of South Australian and some other botanists.
5. MAIDEN, J. H. "Records of Australian Botanists—(a) General, (b) New South Wales" (Proc. Roy. Soc. N.S.W., xlii., 1908).
6. BRITTEN AND BOULGER. "British and Irish Botanists."
7. MENNELL, PHILIP. "The Dictionary of Australian Biography . . . from the Inauguration of Responsible Government down to the Present Time (1855-1892)." London, 1892.
8. BARNARD, F. G. A. "Some Early Botanical Explorations in Victoria" (with map of Mueller's explorations in Victoria, 1852-5), (*Vict. Nat.*, xxi., 17).

ADAMSON, FREDERICK M. ().

In 2 at p. cvi. is a "Catalogue of Some of the Naturalized Plants of the Australian Colonies (chiefly compiled from the Melbourne collections and notes of F. Adamson, Esq.)" Mr. Adamson's notes refer to Melbourne. Hooker further states that he "formed very extensive and excellent collections there between the years 1840 and 1855, and these have all been sent to Sir W. Hooker."

He was a member of the Philosophical Society of Victoria, 1855, and his address was given as 111 Little Lonsdale-street west, but I can find no further particulars concerning him.

ALLITT, WILLIAM ().

Of Portland, Victoria, where he had charge of the local Botanic Garden (1863). He sent many interesting specimens to Mueller from the district. See *Fragm.*, iv., 103.

Styphelia Allittii, F. v. M., = *Leucopogon Allittii*, F. v. M., was dedicated to him.

ARTHUR, JOHN (1804-1849).

Born at Dunkeld, Scotland; arrived in Melbourne per ship *David Clark* on 31st October, 1839. Died January, 1849, in his official residence, Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

He was a trained landscape gardener in his native land, and on his arrival in Melbourne engaged in farming pursuits in the Heidelberg district.

When the Botanic Gardens site had been determined upon, principally through the pronounced opinions and foresight of Mr. C. J. Latrobe, then Superintendent of the Province of Port Phillip, the area was taken over in February, 1846, and Mr. Arthur was appointed first superintendent of the garden, and began by fencing in 5 acres on the east side of the present garden, bordered by Anderson-street and declining towards the lagoon (present lake). During the short period he was in charge he performed excellent work, and a number of trees planted by him are vigorous at the present day.

I am indebted for most of the above information to Mr. Ambrose C. Neate, late of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, who obtained it from Mrs. W. Barr, one of Mr. Arthur's daughters, who is still living.

BACKHOUSE, JAMES (1794-1869).

An admirable observer who botanized in most of the Australian colonies (1838-41). He was a Quaker philanthropist engaged on a religious mission. See 5.

BARKER, MRS. ().

Of Cape Schanck; a collector of algæ. *Rhodophyllis Barkeriæ* was named after her by Harvey, and figured in his "Phycologia Australica."

BECKER, LUDWIG (—1861).

Died near Cooper's Creek. Artist, naturalist, &c., of Burke and Wills Exploring Expedition, 1860. He collected plants at different times. Not to be confused with Herman Beckler, medical officer of the same expedition, who left it owing to some dispute. See 5.

He was a member of the Council of the Philosophical Institute of Victoria for 1857.

Meteorological, astronomical, and zoological papers by him will be found in Trans. Phil. Inst. Vict., i., iii., v. He is represented by paintings in Nat. Gall., Melbourne.

Speaking of *Eremophila Beckeri*, Mueller (Fragm., i., 156) states:—"Speciem designavi nomine amici Ludovici Becker, qui plures observationes in regnum animalium et vegetabilium terræ australis instituit, et nostræ faunæ et floræ cognitionem delineationibus pulchris et fidelissimis auxit."

He is commemorated by the following plants:—*Hovea Beckeri*, F. v. M. = *H. longifolia*, R. Br., var. *lanceolata*; *Disoon Beckeri*, F. v. M. = *Eremophila Beckeri*, F. v. M. = *Myoporum Beckeri*, F. v. M.; *Ptilotus Beckeri*, F. v. M. = *Trichinium Beckerianum*, F. v. M.

BOSISTO, JOSEPH (1827-1898).

Born at Cookham, Berkshire, 21st March, 1827; died at Richmond, Victoria, 8th November, 1898.

He was a pharmaceutical chemist, and arrived in Adelaide in 1848. He was probably the earliest manufacturer of essential oils in Australia on a commercial scale, and gave special attention to the manufacture of eucalyptus oil, building up a large business in this article. He took to politics, and was in the Victorian Legislative Assembly from 9th April, 1874, to 11th March, 1889, and from 20th April, 1892, to 4th September, 1894, and, by means of Exhibition Commissions and Royal Commissions, he exercised considerable influence in the direction of the manufacture and utilization of products from Australian indigenous vegetation.

For useful biographical details, see 7, and also "Men of the Time in Australia, Victorian Series" (2nd edition, 1882).

His contributions to scientific literature include:—"Abstract of a Paper on the Yield and Uses of Volatile Oils from Native and Imported Plants in the Colony of Victoria" (Proc. R.S. Vict., vi., 52); "Some Notes on the Culture of Opium in Gippsland" (*ib.*, x., 39); "On the Culture of *Mentha piperita*, or True Peppermint, in Victoria, &c." (*ib.*, x., 116); "Is Eucalyptus a Fever-destroying Tree?" (*ib.* xii., 10).

BUNCE, DANIEL (1813-).

Born 18th March, 1813. (See his "Australasiatic Reminiscences," p. 154.)

On Leichhardt's second expedition he tells us that he collected upwards of one thousand plants, in triplicate where practicable, and these were placed in the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

In Leichhardt's "An Account of a Journey to the Westward of the Darling Downs, undertaken with the View of Examining the Country between Sir Thomas Mitchell's Track and My Own," and on his expedition to Peak Range, he speaks highly of the seeds and plants Bunce collected.

Bunce also collected "in the neighbourhood of the Darling Downs, and especially in the dense brushes of Moreton Bay and northerly ranges of Wide Bay."

He reached Melbourne (St. Kilda) after an absence, with Leichhardt and on his own account, of nearly three years. "After recruiting, we resumed our travels down the Murray River, which we followed till it joined the sea through Lake Alexandrina and Encounter Bay—having by this means followed the Great Western system of waters from their upper sources in the tropics." An account of this excursion was published in the Melbourne *Argus* under the title of "Journal of a Naturalist."

Mr. William Sangster, of Melbourne, has favoured me with the following information:—"Daniel Bunce, who was designer and first curator of what used to be designated the Geelong Botanic Gardens, claimed the honour of being Victoria's first botanist. In 1852-53 he was manager of a Bendigo mining company, and used to send interesting contributions to the Melbourne *Argus* descriptive of the flora of the Bendigo Ranges. Mr. Bunce, with whom I was intimately acquainted, was a botanical enthusiast, and managed, with little money help, to establish a collection of trees and plants in Geelong almost equal to that of the Melbourne Botanic Garden."

Bunce wrote the following works:—"A Manual of Practical Gardening for Van Diemen's Land" (Hobart Town, 1838); "The Australian Manual of Horticulture," by Daniel Bunce, author of "Hortus Tasmaniensis;" "Guide to Linnean System of Botany;" "Manual of Pract. Gardening, &c." (2nd ed., Melb., 1850); "Languages of the Aborigines of Victoria and other Australian Districts, with Parallel Translations and Familiar Specimens in Dialogue" (12mo, Melb., 1851); "Wanderings in the Australian Colonies" (*Journ. of Australasia*, i., 1856); "Australasiatic Reminiscences of 23 Years' Wanderings in Tasmania and the Australias; including Travels with Dr. Leichhardt in North or Tropical Australia" (Melbourne, 1857). (This work contains many autobiographical notes.) "Languages of the Aborigines of Victoria and other Districts; Dialogues, Parallel Trans., &c." (Geelong, 1859.)

He is commemorated by *Panicum Buncei*, F. v. M.

I am indebted to Messrs. William Sangster and W. R. Guilfoyle for some of the information concerning Mr. Bunce.

CHARSLEY, FANNY ANNE ().

Beaconsfield, Victoria. Daughter of a Melbourne solicitor. Author of "The Wild Flowers around Melbourne" (London, 1867), which consists of 13 large quarto coloured litho. plates of excellent drawings.

CURDIE, DANIEL (1810-1884).

Born at Slidderie, Arran, Scotland, 9th January, 1810, the sixth son of Daniel Mac Curdy. Received his preliminary education at the town of Ayr, and took his M.A. degree at Glasgow in 1832; then proceeding to Edinburgh, he graduated M.D. there in 1838. Amongst his class-mates were David Livingstone and Archibald Campbell Tait.

He left in the ship *Caledonia*, arriving in Sydney on the 29th September, 1839. Mitchell had recently discovered "Australia Felix," and after inspecting portions of New South Wales and deciding that squatting would pay better than the medical profession, Dr. Curdie and his nephew overlanded to Port Phillip, and, on reaching Melbourne, camped with their stock on the site of the present Botanic Gardens. On 8th October, 1840, Dr. Curdie fixed his homestead at "Tandarook," 12 miles south of the present town of Camperdown. "Tandarook," in aboriginal language, signifies a place where the "native bread" fungus (*Polyporus Mylittæ*) is to be found. For 11 years Dr. Curdie combined squatting with the practice of his profession.

He was distinguished by his uniform kindness to the blacks. In 1845 he followed Curdie's River down to the sea, and the estuary was called Curdie's Inlet after him.

He left for Europe on "Black Thursday" (7th February, 1851), and in Scotland, continuing his studies of sea-weeds, he was so fortunate as to discover a new one. He returned to Melbourne, with a wife, on 14th January, 1854.

He was an enterprising pastoralist, who unselfishly devoted time and means to many objects for the public good.

Dr. Curdie frequently exchanged letters with the great Robert Brown, and also with Sir Joseph Hooker, on matters of Victorian botany. He was a correspondent for many years of Mueller's, who often visited "Tandarook."

He took a great interest in the Melbourne University, and was for many years a member of the Senate. He was admitted *ad eundem gradum* on 23rd April, 1870. He was a member of the Government expedition sent to observe the total eclipse of the sun at Cape York in 1872 in the steamer *Governor Blackall*. The trip enabled him to study sea-weeds under favourable conditions; this was the branch of botany to which he devoted special attention. Mrs. Curdie was also a highly educated woman, and her tastes lay in the direction of botany and horticulture.

Dr. Harvey, the great algologist, who visited Victoria in 1855, collected sea-weeds with Dr. Curdie at the mouth of the Glenelg River and other places. He figured in his "Phycologia Australica" the following sea-weeds, by which he commemorated Dr. Curdie:—*Curdiea laciniata*, *C. obtusata*, and *Nitophyllum Curdieanum*.

Dr. Curdie died on 22nd February, 1884.

I am indebted for most of the above details concerning Dr. Curdie to Mrs. M. L. Tangye, one of his daughters, who has favoured me with a most interesting account of the life of this grand old Victorian pioneer, and I only regret it is not in my power to print it in full.

DALLACHY, JOHN (1820 (?)-1871).

Born in the north of Scotland, about 1820. As a young gardener he was at Haddo House, the Earl of Aberdeen's place. Sir William Hooker, the Director of Kew, being on a visit to Haddo, Dallachy applied to him to be put on at Kew, and Sir William granted the request. In a few years he returned to Haddo as head gardener, the grounds being at that time the most extensive and the finest in Scotland, the Earl being "an eager and enthusiastic botanist." New Holland plants were especially cultivated. Mr. Wm. Sangster, of the Toorak and Macedon Nurseries, served under Dallachy at that time.

Dallachy left Scotland in 1847 to fill an appointment as manager of a coffee plantation in Ceylon, and bore a letter of introduction from Lord Aberdeen to the Governor. After the gold discovery in Australia, Dallachy asked the Governor of Ceylon to give him a letter to Mr. Latrobe, who, on the death of Mr. Arthur, appointed him, in 1849, Superintendent of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, the title being later changed to that of Curator. Many of the trees he then planted are still conspicuous on the south-eastern slope.

On his arrival in Victoria he had been engaged as gardener by Consul J. B. Were, at Brighton.

He used to make frequent botanical expeditions in Victoria (see 8) on behalf of the Gardens—*e.g.*, he is stated to have been the first to follow up the River Yarra to its source in the Baw-Baw Mountains.

He introduced Baron von (then Dr.) Mueller to Governor Latrobe, and recommended him as a suitable person to be appointed plant collector and botanist.

Through various causes Dallachy lost his position in the Gardens, and went as botanical collector in Victoria and Queensland, while Mueller (in 1857) succeeded him in charge of the Gardens.

On leaving the Gardens he started a nursery at Mt. Erica (now East Prahran), but failed to make it a success.

He died in his tent, near Rockingham Bay, Queensland, 4th June, 1871.

He was one of the best botanical collectors, perhaps the best, ever employed by the Botanic Gardens, and he discovered a large number of new species, particularly in Queensland, and especially at Rockingham Bay—a celebrated locality of his. Certain volumes of Mueller's "Fragmenta" teem with references to his finds, and the herbarium labels in the Melbourne Herbarium testify to his zeal and discrimination. I have seen some of Dallachy's letters, and the following notes on these letters show a portion of his itineraries:—

First as to Victoria—

(a) Mt. Murchison (Mr. Jamieson's station), Murray River, 1858.

(b) Tyntyntha station, Swan Hill, 25th July, 1858.

(c) Darling, 8th November, 1858. "I am very pleased with Mr. Goodwin; he is a very excellent man and good company. He is well informed on all subjects, and is highly respected on the Murray." (*Eremophila Goodwini* was named after this gentleman.)

Some of the specimens collected on the above trip or trips are referred to in the "Flora Australiensis" as "from the Darling Desert."

Eventually—I do not know the date—Dallachy left for Queensland, and he returned to Victoria no more.

I have seen letters from him from—

(d) Rockhampton, 23rd March, 1863.

(e) Rockingham Bay, 15th March, 1864. In the latter letter he stated that he went with Messrs. Dalrymple, Scott, and Kennedy as far as the Herbert River (42 miles from Rockingham Bay). He was at Rockingham Bay up to 31st August.

(f) Then he writes from Rockingham Bay, 14th October, 1868 (written to Mr. Heyne, of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens).

(g) I have seen a letter from him dated Cardwell, 26th August, 1870.

For most of the above particulars I am indebted to Mr. William Sangster, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, and Mr. Ambrose C. Neate.

This botanical worthy, to whom justice has not been done either in Victoria or any part of Australia, is commemorated by the following species:—*Acacia Dallachiana*, F. v. M.; *Casearia Dallachii*, F. v. M. = *C. tomentosa*, Roxb.; *Eugenia Dallachiana*, F. v. M.; *Psychotria Dallachiana*, Benth.; *Webera Dallachiana*, F. v. M.; *Jasminum Dallachii*, F. v. M. = *J. didymum*, Forst., var. *pubescens*; *Solanum Dallachii*, Benth.; *Chenolea Dallachyana*, Benth.; *Conospermum Dallachyi*, F. v. M. = *C. Mitchellii*, Meissn.; *Grevillea Dallachiana*, F. v. M. = *G. alpina*, Lindl.;

Premna Dallachyana, Benth. ; *Amanoa Dallachyana*, Baill. = *Cleistanthus Dallachyanus*, Baill. ; *Amomum Dallachyi*, F. v. M. ; *Antidesma Dallachyanum*, Baill. ; *Echinus Dallachyanus*, Baill. = *Mallotus Dallachyi*, F. v. M. = *Macaranga Dallachyi*, F. v. M. ; *Euphorbia Dallachyana*, Baill. = *E. Drummondii*, Boiss. ; *Excecaria Dallachyana*, Benth. ; *Phyllanthus Dallachyanus*, Benth. ; *Pogonia Dallachyana*, F. v. M. ; *Fimbristylis Dallachyi*, F. v. M. = *F. disticha*, Boeck.

HANNAFORD, SAMUEL, Junior (as he called himself), (1828-1874).

Born at Totnes, Devonshire ; died at Hobart, 3rd January, 1874.

He emigrated to Melbourne in 1853 ; became at once an honorary coadjutor of Mueller in Victorian botany. He resided in Warrnambool in 1855 and 1856, then removed to Geelong till 1863. For a time he edited the *Victorian Agricultural and Horticultural Gazette*. He became editor of the *Launceston Times*, and in 1868 removed to Hobart. In 1870 he was librarian of the Public Library there.

He industriously botanized for nearly the whole of his residence in Australia, sending largely to Mueller. Some of his specimens have fallen into my hands, and the labels show him to be most neat in his methods and scientifically accurate in his details. Mueller named the genus *Hannafordia* (Sterculiaceæ) after him.

He co-operated with the Rev. John Fereday in collecting algæ at the Tamar Heads, Tasmania, for Harvey, who in his "Phycologia Australica" figured *Ptilota* (?) *Hannafordi*, Harv.

He published four works, viz. :— "Flora Tottoniensis Flowering Plants and Ferns of Totnes" (Totnes, 1851) ; "Jottings in Australia : or, Notes on the Flora and Fauna of Victoria" (1856) ; "Sea and Riverside Rambles" (1860) ; "The Wild Flowers of Tasmania ; or, Chatty Rambles Afloat and Ashore, amidst the Sea-weeds, Ferns, and Flowering Plants, with a Complete List of Indigenous Ferns and Instructions for their Cultivation" (8vo, pp. 188, 1866).

The last three works were published in Melbourne. See also 7.

HARVEY, WILLIAM HENRY (1811-1866).

Professor of Botany, Trinity College, Dublin, and a well-known authority on algæ. He visited Victoria and other colonies in 1855. See 5.

HEYNE, ERNEST BERNHARD (1825-1881).

Born in Meissen, Saxony, 15th September, 1825, the son of Dr. Carl August Heyne. Died in Adelaide, 16th October, 1881.

He was educated at the University of Leipzig, taking up chiefly botany and languages. On leaving the University he was appointed to a botanical post in the Royal Gardens at Dresden, and was chosen botanist for an expedition to Spain, but, the original plan having been abandoned, he left Germany and came to Victoria in 1849.

From 1854 to 1867 he was employed in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens under Mueller. He was secretary to Mueller and also his principal plantsman (Mr. Ferguson succeeded him). He possessed considerable botanical knowledge, and formed a large herbarium, which unfortunately came to grief after his death.

Early in 1868 he went to Adelaide, where he carried on a business as florist and nurseryman in Rundle-street until his death.

He was author of "The Amateur Gardener," greatly enlarged, of the fruit, flower, and vegetable garden, with plates. It reached a 4th edition (Adelaide, 1886, p. 210). He also translated various pamphlets on viticulture and botany from the French and Spanish. In Adelaide he was secretary of the Vinegrowers' Association and one of the founders of the Gardeners' Association, still in existence.

He is commemorated by *Aster Heynei*, F. v. M. = *Olearia xerophila*, F. v. M.; and *Cyperus Heynei*, Boeckel = *C. ornatus*, R. Br.

I am much indebted for biographical details to his children, Miss Laura and Mr. Carl F. Heyne.

HOWITT, ALFRED WILLIAM (1830-1908).

Explorer, ethnologist, petrologist, geologist, botanist (Eucalyptus), and eminent in each pursuit.

An admirable obituary notice from the pen of Prof. W. Baldwin Spencer will be found in this journal (with portrait) for April, 1908 (xxiv., 181). See also *Nature*, 2nd April, 1908, p. 515.

An earlier biographical notice will be found in 7.

He is commemorated by the genus *Howittia*, and in the species *Marsilea Howittiana*, A. Br., *Rapanea (Myrsine) Howittiana*, *Eucalyptus Howittiana*, F. v. M.

LATROBE, CHARLES JOSEPH (1801-1875).

Born in London, 20th March, 1801; died in London 2nd December, 1875.

Arrived on 30th September, 1839, as Superintendent of Port Phillip, and left Melbourne in May, 1859.

For biographical notices see 7.

It is only just to enumerate this gentleman in a list of Victorian botanists. He founded the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, selecting the site and educating public opinion on the subject. He took the warmest interest in the early development of the

Garden, visiting it frequently—"several times a week," says one of my informants. He appointed the first three Curators—Arthur, Dallachy, and Mueller. His interest was not merely of the official kind; he had a real knowledge of plants, exotic and native; some who know him personally agree on this. Mr. John G. Robertson, writing to Sir William Hooker, at Kew, in November, 1854, has a charmingly egotistic touch when he remarks:—"With the exception of the late Mr. Robert Lawrence, Mr. Ronald Gunn, and our much-respected ex-Governor, Mr. Latrobe, I never met any individual resident who knew anything more about Australian plants than myself."

He is commemorated by *Glycine Latrobeana*, Benth.

LAYARD (), "of Melbourne," collector of algæ (2).

LUEHMANN, JOHANN GEORG (1843-1904).

He was born at Buxtende, near Hanover, Germany, and died at Melbourne, 18th November, 1904.

A short obituary notice will be found in this journal (xxi., 108).

Luehmann was an excellent botanist, who entirely effaced himself during the lifetime of Mueller, and after that botanist's death began the publication of "Reliquæ Muellerianæ," in the first paper of which he modestly stated that he was but dealing with specimens that had been accumulated by his distinguished predecessor. The sentiment does honour to him, and is an illustration of his innate modesty, but it is not generally known that for 30 years before Mueller's death he was the latter's right-hand man, and his services in the building up and critical examination of the National Herbarium, Melbourne, were very great. It would be impossible to write the history of that herbarium without giving Luehmann very great credit. He knew every handwriting on the labels, and there died with him a vast amount of valuable information in regard to it, for he had a great reluctance to put the results of his knowledge upon paper.

Following is a list of his publications (he published nothing during Mueller's lifetime):—"Reliquiæ Muellerianæ: Descriptions of New Australian Plants in the Melbourne Herbarium"—*Vict. Nat.*, xiii., *Acacia Tysoni*, 111; *Acacia Cuthbertsoni* and *A. palustris* (*ib.*, 117); *Eucalyptus torquata* (*ib.*, 147); *Eucalyptus corrugata* (*ib.*, 168). "Observations on *Nerotes sororia*, F. v. M." (*ib.*, xiv., 147); "Description of a New Australian Labiate Plant (*Hemigenia Macphersoni*)," (*ib.*, xv., 20); "Some Observations on Pre-Linnean Botanists" (*ib.*, xv., 50); "Description of a New Lobelia from W.A. (*L. Toppii*)," (*ib.*, xvii., 169) = *L. gibbosa*, Labill.; "A Short Dichotomous Key to the Hitherto Known Species of Eucalyptus" (*Proc. A. A. A. S.*, vii., 523).

The following species commemorate him:—*Eugenia Luehmanni*, F. v. M.; *Eucalyptus Luehmanniana*, F. v. M.; *Casuarina*

Luehmanni, R. T. Baker; *Pultenaea Luehmanni*, Maiden (this journal, xxii., 100).

MALLARD ().

Mrs. Captain Mallard, "who collected many interesting algæ in a short visit to Port Phillip."

Polysiphonia Mallardii, Harv., in Harvey's "Nereis Australis" and "Phycologia Australica," commemorates this collector.

MORTON, WILLIAM LOCKHART ().

A Victorian resident for many years, who used to collect largely for Mueller, and whose writings contain many references to the indigenous vegetation.

He wrote:—"Notes on a Recent Personal Visit to the Unoccupied Northern District of Queensland" (with a map), (Trans. Phil. Inst. Vic., iv., 188); "Remarks on the Physical Geography, Climate, &c., of the Regions lying between the Rivers Lachlan and Darling" (Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., v., 128), which contains references to a number of plants. "Suggestions for the Introduction of Animals and Agricultural Seeds into Victoria" (*ib.*, v., 15).

MUELLER, FERDINAND VON (1825-1896).

Mueller was not a Victorian botanist, but an Australian one, and a brief sketch of him will be found in 5. (See also *Vict. Nat.*, xxii., p. 101; also xiv., p. 94; and 8 for details of his journeys in Victoria).

RALPH, THOMAS SHEARMAN (1813-1891).

He was M.R.C.S., Eng., and an Associate Lin. Soc. Lond.

He was an ardent microscopist and botanist, and mainly devoted his attention to the exotic flora of the Melbourne district. He resided for more than 20 years at Kew, and was for many years president of the original Microscopical Society of Victoria, afterwards a section of the Royal Society of Victoria.

Author of "Elementary Botany for the Use of Beginners" (Australian edition, Melbourne, 1862); "On Some Remarkable Changes which have Taken Place in the Flowers of the *Plantago major*" (Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vi., 1); "On the Structure of the Flower of the Mignonette" (*ib.*, 8); "On the Coccus affecting the Orange" (*ib.*, 10); "On Dry Rot" (*ib.*, 29); "On the Structure of two Plants—*Nitella* and *Chara*" (*ib.*, 26); "On the *Cecidium* affecting the *Senecio vulgaris*, or Groundsel" (*Vict. Nat.*, vi., 18).

RAWLINSON, THOMAS E. ().

Mr. Rawlinson, of Melbourne, collector of algæ (2).

I assume that this gentleman is identical with T. E. Rawlinson,

Civil Engineer, of Queen-street, Melbourne, hon. sec. Royal Society of Victoria in 1865, member of Council for some years previously, and a frequent contributor of papers to its journal.

RICHARDSON, JOHN ().

Collector of natural history specimens in Mitchell's expedition in New South Wales and "Australia Felix" in 1836. See 5.

ROBERTSON, JOHN GEORGE (1803-1862).

There is a letter from this worthy to Lieut.-Governor Latrobe, dated Wando Vale, 26th September, 1853, giving an autobiographical account of himself. He arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1831 and went to Portland Bay in February, 1840. See "Letters from Victorian Pioneers," edited by T. F. Bride (published by Trustees of the Public Library, Melbourne, 1898). Governor Latrobe was a guest at Wando Vale on more than one occasion, as "he and Mr. Robertson had similar tastes in botany."

He was born at Glasgow, 15th October, 1803, and died at Baronald, Lanark, Scotland, in 1862. He was "botanist and naturalist with an Indian expedition for two years before 1831" (Mr. William Moodie, in a letter to me). He was long engaged in pastoral pursuits, and was at one time owner of Wando Vale station, near Casterton, Victoria. He was in Tasmania for nine years, during the last seven of which he managed Formosa Farm for Mr. R. W. Lawrence, the botanist, who died in 1833. He arrived at Portland Bay in 1840, following the Hentys, bringing stock, &c., valued at about £3,000.

He sent his dried plants to Sir William Hooker, but they were acquired just before the foundation of the official herbarium at Kew, and Mr. Hemsley tells me there is no formal record of the extent of the collection. Mr. William Moodie says:—"Before my uncle left for the old country I helped him to pack 4,000 botanical specimens which he had collected at Wando Vale and elsewhere, and which he presented to Kew." I have a number of specimens collected by Mr. Robertson at Wando Vale, Rivoli Bay, and Portland, and it is very likely some are in the National Herbarium, Melbourne, although the date of his leaving the colony was about the time that Mueller founded the National Herbarium of Melbourne. He is referred to by Hooker in 2.

He was a regular correspondent of Ronald Gunn, and I have a "List of Plants received from Mr. J. G. Robertson" in Gunn's neat handwriting. All the plants are numbered. There are ten and a half closely written pages, with critical notes.

I have also a "List of Plants of Van Diemen's Land" in Robertson's handwriting, three pages foolscap, double column. Also a long list of plants supplied to his order by Mr. George Fry, nurseryman, of Launceston, dated 25th May, 1846, showing that

Mr. Robertson was an ardent cultivator of plants. Mr. Moodie says his first care at Wando Vale was to form a garden.

These documents were presented to me by Mr. Moodie.

I am much indebted to Mr. J. Clancy, shire secretary of the Shire of Glenelg, Casterton; Mrs. M'Conochie, of Hurstville, Sydney, whose husband's brother-in-law Mr. Robertson was; but especially to Mr. William Moodie, of Mona Vale, Coleraine, a nephew.

He is commemorated by *Ranunculus Robertsoni*, Benth., and *Calochilus Robertsoni*, Benth.

SULLIVAN, D. (-1895).

He died 2nd June, 1895, at Moyston, near Ararat, Victoria, where for 27 years he had been in charge of the local State school.

An obituary notice is to be found in vol. xii., p. 36, of this journal.

Following is a list of his papers, so far as I can ascertain them:—"On the Victorian Ranunculaceæ" (abstract), (*Vict. Nat.*, i., 19); "The Epacridaceæ of the Grampians" (*ib.*, ii., 23); "Native Plants of the Grampians and Vicinity" (six papers in vol. ii. and four papers in vol. iii.); "Droseraceæ—Sundews" (ii., 202); "Victorian Leguminosæ" (Wing's *Southern Science Record*, ii., 249, 275); "Mosses of Victoria, with brief Notes" (*ib.*, iv., 106).

He is commemorated by *Caleyia Sullivani*, F. v. M., and *Dicranum Sullivani*, C. M. (a moss).

SWAINSON, WILLIAM (1789-1855).

Born at Liverpool, 8th October, 1789; died at Fern Grove, New Zealand, 7th December, 1855. Zoologist. F.L.S., 1816; F.R.S., 1820. "Instructions for Collecting" (1808); "Naturalist's Guide" (1822). Studied *Iris*, Sweet, "Flower Garden," 2nd series, iii., 254. "Botanical Report on Victoria" (1853); "Greek Plants in Herb. Liverpool Bot. Gardens" (Pritzel, 309; Jackson, 218; Roy. Soc. Catalogue, viii., 893; Proc. Linn. Soc., 1855-6, xlix.; *Naturalist*, iv., 397 (1839)). Water colour portrait by Harrison at Kew.

The above from 6. See also 7, where it is said that his death took place on the 6th December, at the Hutt, Wellington, N.Z. See his obituary notice by Prof. Thos. Bell in Proc. Linn. Soc., 1856.

There are two zoological papers by him in Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas. for 1855.

In my Presidential Address before the Linnean Society of New South Wales (P.L.S. N.S.W., xxvi., 796) will be found an account of Swainson's extraordinary "Victorian Botanical Report," the

result of Governor Latrobe having appointed him to study and report "on the timber of the colony, chiefly Eucalypti and Casuarineæ." He made 1,520 species or varieties of eucalypts, 201 pines, and 213 species of Casuarineæ. Surely this is one of the most remarkable of all Australian botanical documents! The genus *Swainsona* (Leguminosæ) commemorates him.

TISDALL, HENRY THOMAS (? 1836-1905).

Born at Waterford, Ireland. Arrived in Melbourne in 1858. He died 10th July, 1905, aged 69 years. Buried at Heidelberg Cemetery. There is an obituary notice in this journal, vol. xxii., 56. See also the *Australasian* for 22nd July, 1905.

Following is a list of his papers:—"Fungi of the Country East of Mt. Baw Baw" (*Vict. Nat.*, i., 169)—this is Part i. of the succeeding paper; "Fungi of North Gippsland," Part ii. (*ib.*, ii., 106); "Victorian Agarics" (*ib.*, iv., 203); "Fungi of the Season" (*ib.*, vi., 107); "A Curious Fungus (*Cordiceps*), (*ib.*, vi., 119); "A Winter Journey in the Mountains" (*ib.*, vi., 139); "Victorian Fungus New to Science" (*ib.*, vii., 96); "On a Species of *Isaria*" (*ib.*, x., 90); "Notes on the Genus *Calocera*" (*ib.*, x., 127); "Symbiosis between Fungi and Phanerogams" (*ib.*, x., 115); "Under Eastern Baw Baw: a Botanical Trip in Gippsland Mountains" (*ib.*, xi., 93); "A Botanical Peep into the Rocky Pools of Sorrento and Queenscliff" (*ib.*, xiv., 7 (2), xiv., 86); "Algæ of Kerguelen's Land" (*ib.*, xvi., 23); "Plants of Prey" (*ib.*, xvi., 107); "A Trip to Angelsea River" (*ib.*, xvii., 24); "Notes on the Native Bread (*Polyporus Mylittæ*)," (*ib.*, xxi., 57); "On the Fungi Growing in Mines" (*Proc. Roy. Soc., Vict.*, xxiv., 41, 46); "The Algæ of Victoria" (*Proc. A. A. S.*, vii., 493); also author of a text-book, "Botany Notes," which I have not seen.

WALTER, CARL (? 1831-1907).

Born in Mecklenberg, Germany; died 11th October, 1907. See an obituary notice of him in this journal, xxiv., 110. He did a vast amount of botanical collecting in Victoria and south-eastern New South Wales during many years for Baron von Mueller, securing many new species, and assisted in getting together the collection of vegetable products in the Technological Museum, Melbourne. He well deserves a place in a list of Victorian botanists. He published but little, and his papers include:—"Records of Plants New to Victoria and New Districts for Victorian Plants" (*Vict. Nat.*, xvi., 98); "A New Variety of an Orchid (*Diuris punctata*, var. *D'Altoni*, Walter), (*ib.*, xxiii., 240).

Some of his records in later years are faulty, which I attribute largely to his defective eyesight.

Prostanthera Walteri, F. v. M., was named after him.

WATTS, HENRY (1828-1889).

Died at Melbourne, 16th December, 1889. He was a good microscopist. His botanical studies were chiefly devoted to algæ, both fresh-water and marine, and while living for many years at Warrnambool he was a contributor of algæ to Harvey, who figured *Wrangelia Wattsii*, Harv., and *Crouania Wattsii*, Harv., in his "Phycologia Australica."

See an obituary notice, with other biographical notes, in *Vict. Nat.*, vi., 138.

He was the author of "On the Fresh-water Algæ of Victoria" (Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., 1861-4, 67); also a paper "On Fossil Polyzoa" (*ib.*, 82); "A Trip to Mt. Macedon in Search of Fresh-water Algæ" (Wing's *S. S. Record*, iii., 252); "On a Species of Fresh-water Algæ from Victoria" (*Vict. Nat.*, i., 21); "Some Recent Additions to our Knowledge of Microscopic Natural History" (*ib.*, iii., 133)—(includes lists of fresh-water algæ and Desmidiæ).

First librarian (1881-2), also a vice-president of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria. He is further commemorated by *Acacia Wattsiana*, F. v. M.

WHAN, WILLIAM TAYLOR (1829-1901).

Born at Ballinderry Bridge, Moneymore, County Derry, Ireland, 30th October, 1829, and died at Skipton, Victoria, 2nd April, 1901; buried at Skipton.

He was a Presbyterian minister, licensed by the Presbytery of Tyrone in 1860, and arrived in Victoria and was inducted into the charge at Skipton the same year. He remained there till 1884, when he resigned, and became minister at Port Fairy in September, 1885, where he resided up till three weeks before his death.

He was M.A. of Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland, and F.R.M.S. He won the University Gold Medal in Natural History, and a Senior Scholarship in the same subject. He was an old member of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, and contributed to the earlier numbers of the *Victorian Naturalist*, but no botanical papers. He is referred to in the "Flora Australiensis" as having contributed plants to that work, and he collected for Mueller for many years.

After he went to reside at Port Fairy he took a great interest in both conchology and algæ, and formed considerable collections. It was at Skipton and in the Mt. William districts that he mainly made collections of Phanerogams. Besides contributing largely to the Melbourne Herbarium, he sent many specimens to the botanical professor (Dr. Dickie) at Queen's College, Belfast.

He is commemorated by *Acacia Whanii*, F. v. M. = *A. lanigera*, A. Cunn., var. *Whanii*.

I am indebted for most of the above biographical details to his daughter, Miss Whan.

WILSON, FRANCIS ROBERT MUTER (1832-1903).

A Presbyterian minister, long in charge of the church at Kew, Melbourne.

He devoted his attention to lichens, and his herbarium, purchased by the New South Wales Government, is in the National Herbarium, Sydney.

In addition to Australian and New Hebrides lichens, he personally collected at Matlock, Derbyshire, England, in August, 1884.

Following is a list of his papers, for which I am indebted to Mr. E. Cheel:—"Notes on a Few Victorian Lichens" (*Vict. Nat.*, iv., 83, 1887); "Description of two New Lichens, and a List of Additional Lichens New to Victoria" (*ib.*, v., 29, 1888); "An Hour on a Coral Island, by a Student of Lichenology" (*ib.*, v., 141, 1888); "A Hunt for Lichens in East Gippsland, Victoria" (*ib.*, vi., 57, 1889); "An Additional List of Lichens New to Victoria" (*ib.*, vi., 60, 1889); "A Description of Forty-one Victorian Lichens New to Science" (*ib.*, vi., 61, 1889); "An Additional List of Lichens New to Victoria" (*ib.*, vi., 76, 1889); "Notes on Lichens in New South Wales" (*Proc. Roy. Soc. Q.*, vi., 85, 1889); "List of Lichens Found in New South Wales" (*ib.*, vi., 89, 1889); "Notes on a Remarkable Growth in Connection with a New Species of *Sticta*, with Description of both" (*ib.*, vii., 8, 1889); "Lichens from the Victorian Alps" (*Vict. Nat.*, vi., 178, 1890); "Lichens from Western Australia" (*ib.*, vi., 180, 1890); "Australian Lichenology" (*Trans. A. A. A. S.*, ii., 549, 1890); "A List of Queensland Lichens New to Science" (*Bailey's Botany Bulletin*, No. 7, 28, 1891); "On Lichens Collected in Victoria, Australia" (*Journ. Linn. Soc. (Botany)*, xxviii., 353, 1891); "The Climate of Eastern Tasmania as Indicated by its Lichen Flora" (*Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasmania*, 131, 1892); "Tasmanian Lichens" (*ib.*, 133, 1892); "The Lichens of Victoria, Part i." (*Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria*, vol. v., 2nd Series, 141, 1892); "On Mr. Robert Hall's Collection of Lichens from Kerguelen Island" (*Vict. Nat.*, xv., 41, 1898); "Lichenes Kerguelenses a Roberto Hall, Anno 1898, prope Royal Sound in Kerguelen insula lecti, et in Herbario Nationali, Melbourniensi, depositi" (*Mém. de l'Herbier Boissier*, No. 18, 87, 1900).

WILSON, JOHN BRACEBRIDGE (1828-1895).

Born at Topcraft, Norfolk, the only son of the Rev. Edward Wilson, rector of that place. Died 22nd October, 1895, at Geelong. There is a brief obituary notice in this journal, xii., 81. M.A., F.L.S.; also member of the Kgl. Bayer. Botanische Gesell-

schaft (Regensburg). See also the *Geelong Advertiser* for 23rd October, 1895.

He was at first intended for the diplomatic service, and with this view he entered St. John's College, Cambridge. His ability was sufficient to have enabled him to take a high place on the mathematical or classical tripos; but botany and geology had such a strong attraction for him that he was content with the ordinary pass degree. Late in the fifties he came to Australia, and, after a little press work, he joined the staff of the Geelong Church of England Grammar School, of which the present Dean of Melbourne (Dr. G. O. Vance) was then head. In 1863 he was appointed to succeed Dr. Vance, and occupied the position of head-master until his death.

Mr. Wilson's name will perhaps be remembered longest in connection with his official position, for no "old boy" of the Geelong School in his time can think of him otherwise than as the ideal Christian scholar and gentleman. But his work for science was far more important and extensive than is generally known. He encouraged a love for natural science amongst his boys to an unusual extent. To learn botany and geology from him was—even to boys—far more of a pleasure than a task. He was, moreover, in correspondence with scientific men all over the world on those subjects, like the algæ and the sponges, on which he was a recognized authority. He was much associated in his scientific work with the late Baron von Mueller, and with Professor W. Baldwin Spencer, of the Melbourne University. He was an enthusiastic dredger of Port Phillip Bay and Western Port, and the greater part of his fine collection of algæ, mounted and arranged with that neatness which was a characteristic, is in the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

He published several small scientific works, amongst which were "Florula Corioensis" (excursions near Geelong in search of plants); "Comparative Methods of Digestion, Circulation, and Respiration in Fishes, Amphibia, and Mammals," and "Catalogue of Algæ collected at or near Port Phillip Heads and Western Port" (Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict., iv., New Series, 157, 1892); published an earlier systematic list of the marine algæ collected by him, chiefly dredging, at Port Phillip Heads and Western Port—about 300 (*Vict. Nat.*, iii., 128, 1887); "Discovery of Catenicella in the Miocene Tertiary Beds near Geelong" (a Polyzoan), (*Jour. Micr. Soc. Vict.*, i., 1880; Wing's *S. S. Rec.*, i., 46).

For the accompanying photograph, by Massingham, Geelong, the only one known, and for most of the above notes, I am indebted to his nephew, the Rev. H. M. H. Rupp, rector of Yea, Victoria, and formerly rector of Warialda, N.S.W., himself an excellent botanist.